REGISTRED No. 1—1877

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,812.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	14th May.
(s) SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.
KHIVA	2959	450	G. Lee	28th do.
† (s) VENETIA	2736	400	C. Perrins	1st June.
GEELONG	1835	230	C. Fraser	8th June.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

* A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 2 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th April 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 14th May 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. TEHERAN, (2,589 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on FRIDAY, the 11th May 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st May 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
BANGALORE	2,163	500	Capt G. N. Hector, 26th May, at 3 P. M.
AVOCA	1452	250	Capt E. G. Stead, 23rd June, at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th April 1877.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

TO SAIL ABOUT 22ND MAY.

THE fine new Iron Steamer MANGROVE, Captain George Pearse, 2,150 Tons Register, 300 Horse Power, Cabins and Saloon on Deck. Stewardess on board.

FARE .....Rs. 400

Apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents,

Bombay, 1st May 1877.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

TO SAIL ABOUT 15TH MAY.

THE fine S.S. EUROPEAN, 2,676 Tons Register, Chas. A. Sidthorpe, Commander, has excellent accommodation.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class.....Rs. 450
Second Class..... „ 300

Apply to WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., Bombay.

FOR HULL.

SAILING 14TH INSTANT.

THE First-class Steamer EUXINE, 1,828 Tons, 160 H. P., well known for her rapid passages, has superior accommodation for First-class Passengers. Fare Rs. 400. Apply to Captain White on board, or to JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co., Ship Brokers, Elphinstone Circle.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following First Class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
S.S. SATURNO	3,308	400	A. Lova	on the 8th May.
S.S. ETTORE	3,800	400	C. Lazarich	on the 10th May.
S.S. MEMPHIS	2,687	250	C. Rodella	on or about the 20th May.
S.S. TEBE	2,690	250	A. Sapranich	„ 30th May.

The SATURNO and ETTORE are large Passenger Steamers, with superior First and second Class accommodation.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 350	„ 250	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

o cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 4th May 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship ANTONIAGASTA, ARRIVED from LONDON, are REQUESTED to DESPATCH BOATS AT ONCE to TAKE DELIVERY: otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expence of the concerned.

DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by BILLS of LADING, to be first submitted for our inspection and countersignature.

No CLAIM of any kind will be paid after the departure of the vessel unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the Iron Twin Screw Steam Vessel

"HERCULES,"

Lying off Mazagon. Length 120 feet, Breadth 20 feet, Depth of Hold 10 feet 6 inches. Net registered Tonnage 130 Tons, Engine power 35 H. P. nominal, built at Glasgow in 1870. Has a very strong hull, is fitted with two powerful Steam Winches, and is well found in Boats, Stores and Sails.

Can be viewed on application to Captain ALLEN on board, by whom offers will be received until 30th May.

27th April 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, etc., etc.

2½ bales grey mosquitonets.
7 bales grey shirtings.
9 cases colored prints.
1 bale Turkey red twist.
5 cases white jaconets.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th May 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

McEWAN'S INDIA PALE ALE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 9th instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, another shipment of this exce lent beer. It consists of—

70 casks each 4 dozen quarts.
30 casks each 7 dozen pints,

just landed ex s. s. Italia, is in perfectly sound condition, and will be sold in small lots.

Sample bottles may be obtained on application to the undersigned for which auction price shall be charged.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, glass and porcelainwares, a mahogany cottage pianoforte by Collard and Collard, a light English-built dog cart, &c., at No. 98, Wilderness Mount, Malabar Hill, opposite to the bungalow of M. Movar, Esq.

On FRIDAY next, the 11th May, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises above abovenamed, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, dogcart, &c., the prop-rty of a gentleman.

Full particulars will appear to-morrow.

Catalogues are ready, and the furniture is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and hand-some household furniture plated glass and porcelainwares, a light English built buggy, a pair of handsome powerful black Australian horses going in double as well as in single harness a set of brass mounted double harness nearly new, &c. at Matheran, Esplanade.

On TUESDAY, the 15th May, sale commencing at 1 P.M. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Matheran Lizzie the whole handsome household furniture, carriage, horses, &c., the property of Major G. L. C. Mareweather, R.E.

Full particulars will shortly appear.

Catalogues will be published and the furniture on view 3 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th May 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY the 9th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by public Auction at their room the following fancy goods :—

Few Chinese and Parian statues of best quality under dome, a number of unexplosive kerosine vase pattern table lamps of various sorts, which do not extinguish even in strong wind, some of them are so made that when not required for lamp they can be used as flower vases.

1 Case of gentleman's and lady's best silk umbrellas with very fancy ivory and other handles.

Best electro-plated wares, consisting of tea and coffee services, pickle frames, tea pots, covered sugars and creams, cruet frame, leather lined courier bags, smelling bottles, &c. &c.

Varieties of sample goods, consisting of cards of scissors and knives, brass cocks, cash boxes, brass and iron locks and padlocks, shovels, handled axes, hammers, tolts, pincers, corkscrews, braces, scale beams, wrenches, candlesticks, tubs, bowls, carriage lamps, buckets, copper and brass kettles, and coffee pots, spittoons, saws, &c. &c., 1 case containing sets of harnesses, & carriage lamps,

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Cazee Syed Street, Moody Bazaar, Bombay. By order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor.

Messrs. JEHANGIR HORMUSJEE and Co. have received instructions to put up for sale by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 17th day of May 1877 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate without the Fort, in Cazee Syed Street, Moody Bazaar, in the sub-district of Mandvi, admeasuring in breadth 11 feet 6 inches or thereabouts and in depth 85 feet or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 692, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 47, fronting Cazee Syed Street on the east side thereof, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Kanjee Lladhur, on or towards the east by Cazee Street aforesaid, on or towards the south by the house of Kokaree Moeyan Shaik Adam bin Mamas Imail, and on or towards the west by the sweepers' passage and the house of Manoverbai, widow, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Thacker Kanjee Dwarkadas and are now in the occupation of Thacker Govindji Laljee and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr Frank Chalk, Solicitor, Church Gate Street, or to the Auctioneers.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 4th May 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 8½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.	

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

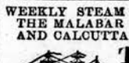
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. SIR JAMES LAWRENCE, 700 Tons, 110 H. P., Commander Baldwin, on SATURDAY, the 12th May, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, on THURSDAY, the 10th May 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 135 H. P., Commander J. Gray will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 8th May, 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 10th May 1877, at 4 P.M.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines
Suez	36	22	9	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	55	35	14-10	

Without food.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 20th May 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.
RUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 4 P.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

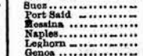
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,034 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain Brand, will sail on SATURDAY, the 19th May, and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,180 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain THOMAS COLLINS, on the 2th June, and by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,060 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, about the 27th June.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

For passage, apply to

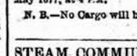
KING, KING, & Co.
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & COMPANY,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, etc. will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, 21st Apr 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE S. S. INDIA, Captain Geo. H. Read, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 16th May. She will be followed by the

S. S. MACEDONIA, 2,272 Tons Register, 486 H.P. nominal, on the 13th June, and by the

S. S. TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, about the 23rd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES .....Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL .....Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd May 1877.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMER PEMBROKE,
2,411 Ton, 400 Horse-power,
TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 16TH MAY.

THIS Splendid Steamer fitted with every comfort and convenience, offers a favourable opportunity for intending passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 450
Do. SUEZ..... „ 250

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at Moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th March 1877. Passenger Agents,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE, BOMBAY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., K.C.S.I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
&c, &c., &c.,

The Lady and Gentlemen Amateurs of the Garrison will appear at the above Theatre on

TUESDAY EVENING, 8TH MAY,
IN AID OF THE
LOCAL FAMINE FUND.

By kind permission, the Band of H. E. Sir Reginald Macdonald, K.C.S.I., will play during the Evening.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Single Ticket.....Rs. 3
A Family Ticket (to admit 4) ..... „ 10

Tickets can be obtained from Miss. MACKAY and Mrs. ROBERTS, Colaba; Mrs. FORTMAN and Mrs. PINKERTON, Malabar Hill; Mrs. BULKLEY and Miss RICH, Marine Lines.

Doors open at 8-30.

The performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

MR. JOHN BATSON'S FAREWELL DRAMATIC RECITALS.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH MAY.

MR. JOHN BATSON,
ELOCUTIONIST,

Has the honour to announce to the residents of Bombay that he will give a series of Recitals. The entertainment will occupy two hours.

Mr. Batson has had the honour of giving his Recitals before the following Nobility :—H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the late Lord Mayo, the Countess of Mayo, Lord Napier of Magdala, Lady Napier; Viscount Canterbury, Governor of Victoria, Australia; Sir James Ferguson, Adelaide, Australia; and the *elite* of India.

PROGRAMME.

The Advice to the Players .....Hamlet.
The May Queen (in three parts).....Tennyson.

PART I.—MAY MORNING.
PART II.—NEW YEAR'S EVE.
PART III.—THE DEATH BED.

The Prologue to Artemus Ward's Lecture.—Yours Truely A. W.
Mark Antony's Oration.....Julius Cæsar.
The Confession .....Barham.
The Bells (by desire) .....E. A. Poe.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

The Song of the Shirt .....Hood.
Reading.. From Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lecture—Mr. Caudle has become a Billiard-player ... Douglas Jerrold.
The Churchyard Scene .....Hamlet.
Shemus O'Brien.....J. F. Fanu.
Charge of the Light Brigade (by request).....Tennyson.

A Plan may be seen at SOUNDY & Co.'s, where places may be secured and Tickets obtained.

Dress Circle .....Rs. 3 Stalls .....Rs. 2

The Pit and Gallery will be closed.

Doors will open at 8-30.

The Recitals will commence at 9 sharp and Mr. Batson will esteem it as a favour if those who intend honouring him with their presence will be in their seats by that hour.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS.

VICTORIA GARDENS,

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she will give by the kind permission of

J. H. GRANT, Esq., C. S.,
Municipal Commissioner,

A GRAND AL-FRESCO CONCERT
AT THE ABOVE GARDENS ON
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 12,

When she will be kindly assisted by Gentlemen Amateur.

The Entertainment will consist of a
GRAND CONCERT,
And for the first time in Bombay,
A SPELLING BEE.

The entertainment A-LA-CHRISTY MINSTRELS
BY THE
INDIAN LILIES.
(GENTLEMEN AMATEURS.)

A FULL BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE :
the whole to conclude with a
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.

THE GARDENS WILL BE BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED WITH THOUSANDS OF LIGHTS.

The Promenade will commence at 8 o'clock; the Concert at 9, and the whole entertainment to conclude at eleven precisely.

Reserved Seats, including Admission.....Rs. 3
Unreserved do. do. ..... „ 2
Admission ..... „ 1

TICKETS AT SOUNDY & Co's.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

THE ABKARI FARMS of this Collectorate and of the DANG COUNTRY will be put up to AUCTION at the Collector's Kacheri at Dhulia, on MONDAY, the 18th June, 1877, at 12 o'clock.

W. H. PROPERT,
Collector of Khandesh.

Office of the Collector of Khandesh, Camp Bhodwad, 4th May 1877.

Now Ready.

AN IDYLL
OF THE
APOLLO BUNDER.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

SALE OF ARAB HORSES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—The undersigned begs to inform the public, that a large number of Arab Horses, "the property of the different dealers," who proceed to their country will be sold by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 12th May 1877, at 3 P.M., at Bellasis Junction Road Stable, Byculla.

Money will be received before the delivery of the animal.

A. RAHMAN,
Bellasis Junction Road Stable.

DR. KIRBY'S PHOSPHORUS and COMBINATION PILLS have been received :—

Cash Price per small bottle.....Rs. 1 14
Do. do. large „ ..... „ 3 4

M. B. MADON & Co.,
Near Cloth Market, Bombay.

"SPECIALITE" SHERRY,

"Free from acidity and heat."—*British Medical Journal.*

HAS been adopted and recommended by nearly 3,000 Physicians and Surgeons for its valuable DIETETIC qualities and exhibited by special permission in the Museum of the late Medical Association as DIETETIC.

"To the meal of a patient suffering from Dyspepsia, it would be valuable."—*Medical Times.*

Cash Price per dozen..... .....Rs. 27 0

M. B. MADON & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, &c.,
Near Cloth Market, Bombay.

VAUGHAN-JONES'
ORANGE BITTERS
("STANDARD BRAND.")

AS SUPPLIED TO THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

Finest Tonic either by itself or as blended with Sherry, Champagne, Gin, &c.,

A Valuable Cordial, and far superior to the pungent and nauseous compounds sold under the name of Bitters.

No Mess or Family should be without it.

Sold everywhere in the Colonies and India.

WHOLESALE OF VAUGHAN-JONES,
17, WATER LANE, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN MOIR and SON'S Celebrated PREPARATIONS.—Genuine Scotch Orange MARMALADE.

Genuine Scotch Pure Jams,
Soups in Tins, ready for use.
Dry Lobsters in Tins, for Salads, Curries, &c.
Ham and Chicken Sausages in Skins and Tins.
Duke of Edinburgh Sauce, Pickles, &c.

Can be had of upwards of 3,000 Grocers in United Kingdom Factories, London and Aberdeen.

HOMEWARD BOUND

TRAVELLERS CAN PROVIDE THEMSELVES WITH JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

Coconada, Manilla, Trichinopoly, of the finest qualities, for home use.

BARRIE'S MADRAS CONDIMENTS.

Bengal Chatni, Cayenne Sauces, Curie Paste, Currie Powder, Madras Chatni, Mulligatani Paste;

ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

a great treat to old Anglo-Indian friends at home.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
FORT AND BYCULLA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENAY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET :
Bordeaux ;
An excellent Cup Wine,
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 10.

CLARET :
Petit Medoc ;
A sound agreeable Breakfast Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 12-8.
Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-4.

CLARET :
Medoc ;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 15-8.
Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 9-0.

CLARET :
Chateau Lagrange ;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 21.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET :
Chateau La Rose ;
A fine full-bodied Dinner Wine.
Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs 26.
Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET :
Chateau Margaux ;
Rich, old, and very fragrant.
Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs. 31.
Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 16-8.

These Brands have been known throughout India for many years as of the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, AIRY ROOMS or part of a HOUSE in Middle Colaba in a respectable family. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
No. 28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

LOST, on SATURDAY EVENING, at the entrance of the Grant Road Theatre, a pair of small blue enamel OPERA GLASSES, in blue velvet cases. Whoever will return the same to J. G. RUSSELL, Messrs. Benn, Ashley & Co., shall be rewarded.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

RELONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

THE Shareholders of the abovenamed Bank who have NOT PAID the CALL made by the Court of Chancery, in July 1870, are informed that the Official Liquidator, through his Agent and Attorney, Mr. Henry Read, of No. 17, Church Gate Street, Bombay, is prepared to receive from them proposals for a compromise of the amount due; and notice is hereby given, that unless proposals are made on or before the 8th day of June 1877, the Official Liquidator will proceed to offer the claims for sale by auction or private contract under the direction of the High Court of Justice.—Dated this eighth day of May 1877.

LEWIS MUNNS & LONGDEN,
Solicitors,
8, Old Jewry, E. C., London.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a FRENCH TEACHER; two lessons a week. Apply to "J. D.," care of the *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, an English NURSE to take care of a little girl and do needlework. Address, stating age and salary required, to A. L., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED immediately, an experienced BOOK-KEEPER. Apply by letter only, stating salary required, to W. G., care of Messrs. Aldridge, Salmon & Co.

WANTED.—Situation as Clerk by a European lad. Good references. Address A. C., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MATHERAN—CLARENDON HOTEL by DESOUZA, the first settler. Good position and careful attendance.

SULPHURIC ACID for sale, in cases. Apply at the WESTERN INDIA CHEMICAL WORKS, DELISLE ROAD, CHINCHPOOGLY.

BEER, CLARET, SHERRY and OTHER WINES from known makers, quality guaranteed and prices moderate. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.

AUSTALIAN WINE.—Claret, Burgundy, Madeira, Hock, Chasselas (Moselle), all genuine unadulterated wines, at Rs. 1-0 per case of one dozen.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea. Tenant can arrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address "S," *Bombay Gazette.*

NASSICK or MUNMAR.—Any one residing at these stations, who would let a Furnished Bungalow during the rains, is requested to communicate with P. C., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 262 of 1877.

TRIBHOVUNDASS JADOWJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, a Broker, carrying on business in a house No. 7, situate in Phophuwady Second Lane, without the Fort of Bombay..Plaintiff.

vs.

UMBALAL NANCHUND, RUNGILDAS UMBALAL, and JHURKISON UMBALAL, all until lately of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, carrying on business in partnership in Bombay under the Name, Style, and Firm of RUNGILDAS UMBALAL and residing in a house situate in Phophulwady Second Lane, without the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the Sixth day of March 1877 it was ordered that the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rupees Eight Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty, Annas Fifteen and Pies Five, for debt and Interest and Costs of this suit when taxed and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the amount of Judgment from the date of the said Decree until payment; AND WHEREAS by an Attachment, dated the 6th day of March 1877, and issued in pursuance of the Order of the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, dated the said 6th day of March 1877, the following property was (*inter alia*) attached, amely :—14 Bags Takanaria Seed, 9 Bags Jagree, 6 Bags Gingelly Seed, 1 Mooda Black Pepper, 2 Iron Pialis, 2 Bags Jeera, 3 Bags Sentlemut, one hundred Bags Jeera, 2 Bags Pepper, 16 Bags Chinkai, 32 Old Gunny Bags, 600 Empty Dubras, 210 Indian Native Rupees, 5 Notes of 10 Rupees, written in Native Silver, 1 Rupee in Copper, 9 Globe Lamps, 1 Clock, 12 Pictures, 4 Looking Glasses, 1 Argand Lamp, 1 Arm Chair, 18 Boxes, 9 Pillows, 2 Small Bags Cotton, 2 Lanterns with Hands, 3 Cots, 1 Empty Cask, 10 Stools, 1 Small Swing, 7 Copper Pots, 18 Brass Pots, 15 Earthen Pots, 9 Empty Dubras, 1 Dubra with Ghee, 8 Beddings, 11 Tin Dubbas Empty, 1 Baby's Cradle, 1 Screw Chair, 1 Canvas Bag, and 1 Lot of Sundries, towards the satisfaction of the said Decree.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on TUESDAY, the 8th day of May 1877, at 12 o'clock Noon (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of moveable property issued on the 28th day of March 1877 in the above suit) will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises at Khand Bazaar, the abovementioned moveable property or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree.

The sale will extend to the Defendants' Right, Title, and Interest only in the said property.

Each Lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 20th April 1877.

Messrs. TYABJEE & SAYANEE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

A quick and certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
ERUPTIONS,
and all kinds of diseases arising from impure blood and humor.

IT CANNOT FAIL

To effect a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS,

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.

Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Dizziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

THEY ARE EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,

THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE

HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 7TH MAY 1877.

THE effect of the political intelligence from home has been distinctly visible in our markets here to-day, a generally unsettled feeling having prevailed, not only in produce, but in Government securities and stocks of all kinds. The possibility of England being drawn into the conflict is now looked upon as much less remote than it was a short time ago, and the natural disposition of most people, therefore, is to keep their hands as free as possible until they can see their way more clearly. Fresh intelligence is looked for with great interest, but we fear there is little hope of receiving anything definite for some time to come.

Of purely commercial advices, Reuter's closing telegram of Saturday gives very little which we have not already noticed. Bar Silver is still 54d. per oz., and Enfaced Rupee Paper, with the exception of a decline of ¼ in Fives-and-a-half is the same as quoted on Thursday last. The weekly prices for Indian Exchange Bank shares show a decline of £1-10 in Orientals, £2 in Chartered, and £2-10 in Chartered Mercantile, but these quotations are probably less the half year's dividends lately declared. HongKong and Shanghai are unaltered at £30 per share. The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 5th instant shows the following changes :—

Government Treasury Balance at H.O.	Dec.	Rs.	24,14,418
Do. do. Local Branches...	Inc.	,,	4,59,157
Deposits	Inc.	,,	7,22,018
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	41 747
Loans	Dec.	,,	2,67,429
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	90,572
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	,,	29 900
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	7,73,861

Notwithstanding the decrease which is thus shown in the Cash Balance, these alterations on the whole are not unfavourable. The trade demand is evidently falling off under the influence of the comparatively limited business now passing, and as this will probably become more marked day by day, the only demand likely to affect the market will be for Government account.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning firm at Saturday's closing quotations, but during the day the banks almost entirely withdrew as buyers and rates are advanced in consequence fully 1-16th, to ⅛d. all round. There is nothing to account for this upward movement, except the unsettled feeling which prevails respecting political affairs, inducing the banks to restrict their operations either way to a limit which they are able to cover simultaneously. Otherwise, with easy money, and Cotton exports rapidly contracting the tendency of the market would probably be towards lower rates We quote at the close :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s 8⅞d.	per Rupee
,, 6 months' sight	1s 9¼d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s 9⅛	,,
Documents, 3 months' sight	1s. 9 5 16d.	,,

On Calcutta there is a strong demand for demand bills at ¼ per cent. premium. For 60 days' sight we quote 1½ per cent. discount, but with more sellers than on Saturday.

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has been adversely affected by the political advices, and there are few buyers even at a decline of ¼ per cent. from Saturday's rates. We now quote Fours and Four-and-a-half Rs. 96½, Five-and-a-half Rs 101¾.

The SHARE MARKET has been dull with a downward tendency, and transactions have been very limited. Bank of Bombays have declined 2 per cent. Land Companies are unaltered as also are Press Companies, with the exception of Mofussils which are Rs. 5 lower. Spinning and Weaving shares, although fairly steady, show less strength than formerly, and we note a decline of Rs. 6 in Alexandra, Dhurrumsey, Great Eastern, Manockjee Petit, Nursey and Oriental, and Rs. 10 in Colabas.

COTTON to-day has been remarkably quiet, and with the exception of some full priced Bhownuggur to class "good" bought at Rs. 182, we have not heard of a single transaction of any importance. Sellers, as a general rule, have been willing to accept a reduction of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but buyers show a decided disposition to hold off for a material reduction. The Receipts from up country for the two days amount to 4,422 bales, making 10,462 bales for the three days. We quote :—

Good Omras	Ready	Rs. 17[illegible]	per candy f. p.
F. G. F. do.	,,	17[illegible]	,, ,,
G. F. do.	,,	170	,, ,,
Good Dholleras	,,	182	,, ,,
F. G. F. do.	,,	175	,, ,,
G. F. do.	,,	171	,, ,,

FREIGHTS are quiet but unchanged. By steamer for Liverpool we still quote £2 per ton and by sailling ships £2-1-3 per ton. Rates for Trieste and Venice for shipment to-day have been offering at £2 per ton payable here. The iron ship Carnegie is reported fixed for London at £2-2-6 per ton with conclusions.

PIECE GOODS show no quotable change. The utmost dulness prevails and prices tend downwards.

COALS are weaker owing to a pressure to effect sales to arrive. Davison's West Hartley via Cape is offering at Rs. 20 and Laird's Welsh Hartley at Rs. 18 per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	118
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	6-5
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	685
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	3 do.	107 xd
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	640

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218 3/0	5 p. c.	272
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130 14 6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	65 7 3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21 13 3	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18	196 5 10	do.	210

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.a*	1,065
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.a.	1,100
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	105 p.a.	2,325 xd.
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	50,000	100	80	..	80
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000		100 p.a.	1,625
Bombay United	800	1,000	all	60 p.a*	1,140
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	270
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.a*	125
Colabas S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.a*	865
Coorla 3, and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	980
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	700
Dhurumsey Spinning	5,000	2,000	all	50 p.a*	1,080
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.a*	1,130
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,260
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.a.	1,135
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	915
Jeevraj Ialloo Mills	750	1,000	55	p.a*	1,060 xd.
Khandelish Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.a*	1,165
K. Mucoojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.a*	975 xd.
Madras Spinning	800	1,000	all	Nil	930
Madras J. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,230
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	45	..	45
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	430
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	100 p.a*	1,340 xd.
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	70 p.a*	1,350
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	305
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	960
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	915
Nood Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	950
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	..	370
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50 p.a*	820
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,175
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	930
Soondercas Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.a.	850
Do do. 2 Share	800	250	125	p.a.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	980
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	675

*For Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.a.	1,200
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	100 do	885
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	660
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.	410
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	710
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	40 p.a.	435
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	42 do	220
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	85
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,000	all	75 do	675
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	all	170 do	500
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	18 do	325
and India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	325
Fort Press Co.	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,250 xd.
French Press Co.	300	500	all	35 do	325
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	3,125	400	350	25 do	320
Prince of W. Press	1,200	..	1,500	250 do	450
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	50 do	410
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	67½ do	450
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,125
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press C	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.a.	625

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 5th May as compared with the statement issued on the 28th April :—

LIABILITIES.	28th April. Rs.	5th May. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	20,00,000	20,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	33,58,020	59,44,202
Do. do. at Branches	74,87,301	29,16,488
Other Deposits	1,19,94,886	1,27,16,904
Post Bills	63,732	63,653
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,35,624	5,30,749
	3,54,00,163	3,41,91,997

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	30,25,930	29 84,212
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	17,80,325	17,76,887
Loans on Security of do. do.	41,49,344	39,81,815
Current Accounts, overdrawn	7,348	6,051
Bills Discounted	1,01,62,121	1,00,71,549
Stamps	3,769	3,747
Dead Stock Rs. 5,17,062		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,55,000		
	3,62,062	3,62,062
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,30,882	1,70,782
Cash and Currency Notes	1,57,76,763	1,50,04,894
	3,54,00,163	3,41,91,997

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. MADURA, 1,266 tons, Captain H. Morby, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s. s SEVERN, 824 tons, Captain J. Skinner, sailed yesterday for London via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE s. s. RASSEND CASTLE, 1,126 tons, Captain A. Turpin, sailed yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE BRIG SALAMUTTY, Nacoda, which arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Calicut (April 20th), brought a general cargo.

THE s. s. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. McGregor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and one hundred and twenty deck passengers.

THE BARQUE SARAH SCOTT, 660 tons, Captain S. Estell, which arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Sunderland (November 17th) brought a cargo of 1,404 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE s. s. PRESNITZ, 1,067 tons, Captain G. Armstrong, which arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Cardiff (March 27th), via the Suez Canal, brought a cargo of 1,795 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs McCulloch, Beyts and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s VINDOBLA, 315 tons, Captain A. Gray, will sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. R. Sawright, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Chetham, and two hundred and four deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. INDIA, 657 tons, Captain J. Pollock, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. A Powell Captain and Mrs. Ranking and three children, Mr. Burgalat, Captain A. D. Taylor Lieut. Daunt, Mr and Mrs. Primrose and child, Mr. A. Baboo, and thirty-five deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. PUTTIALLA, 494 tons, Captain R. Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karrachee (May 4th), with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. Hexton, Mr. Thorburn, Major and Mrs. Tardy, Mr. J. Oliver, Mrs. Wallace, Mr. J. Edwards, Mr. Bunick, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis and six children, and sixty-nine deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
7	India(s)	Pollock	Calcutta, Apr 12.
	Puttialla (s)	Henderson	Kurrachee, M y 4.
	Star (s)	McGregor	Mandvee, May 5.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destinations.
7	City of Dundee	Killgour	Havre.
	Clydesdale	Hatfield	Havre.
	Khyber	Chapman	Liverpool.
	Tythonus	Cutting	Liverpool.
	Severn (s)	Rimer	London.
	Rossend Castle (s)	Turpin	Havre.
	Assam (s)	Stewart	Southampton.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—Steamer Vingorla, Gray, to K Coast and Kurrachee. Steamer Madura, Morby, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—Steamer Mangrove, to Liverpool. Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch. Ship City of Boston, to Havre. Ship Algonquin, to Havre. Barque Aiglesbire, to Amsterdam.

CALCUTTA.

May.	ARRIVALS.		
3	Commilla (s)	Louitt	Sandaway, Apr 28.
	Malda (s)	Lang	Singapore, Apr 16.
	Oxfordshire (s)	DeSelgor	Tuticorin, Apr 19.
	Argyllshire	Scott	Hong-Kong, Apr 17.
	Crossfell	Lumley	Moulmein, Apr 14.
	British Commodore	Purdy	Mauritius, M r 13.
	Silnet	Losh	London, Jan 11.

May.	DEPARTURES.		
3	Indus (s)		
	Sir Seaman (s)		
	Cyclops (s)		
	Northbrook		
	Pride of Eng and		

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Mangrove s—19 barrels salt pork, Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.
European s—14 cases sheet glass, Abdoola by Noorbhoy; 4,613 bars and 420 bundles iron, and 5 0 bundles steel iron, Peptoola Shaik Adom and Co; 2 cases hardware, Tyebjee Allybhoy.
Strathleven s—400 bundles hoop iron, Nanjee Khuttow.
Barbary s—6 casks hardware, Hemsaulay Lallmeya; 4 casks hardware, Easulay Moosa hoy
Glamorgan s—1 cases brandy, Peroshaw Pestonjee.
Pembroke s—1,703 bundles iron, Tyebally Ebramjee.

FROM LONDON.

Thibet s—35 cases stout, Treasury and Co; 2 cases tinned plates, Hugh D Fraser and Co; 55 cases copper sheets, Ewart, Lamont and Co
Parsee s—2 cases hardware, The Agra Bank.
Tythonus—6 cases iron castings, Dewjee Ramjee; 6,036 bars iron, Lukmjee Khraj jee.
Rajpootana—900 bundles iron sheet Finlay, Muir and Co.
Siam s—9 packages papers and envelops and 1 case pink tape, Ebram Budroodin.

FROM ANTWERP.

European s—17 cases playing cards, Volkart Brother.

FROM GLASGOW.

Italia s—hogshead brandy, Cowe jee Manuckjee and Son.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Donattor Castle—70 bales wool and 61 bales cotton, Nurree Khuttow; 50 bales cotton Jaitha Cullianjee; 5 bales cotton Goculdass Cullianjee. 110 bales cotton, Bhawan Ramjee; 55 bales cotton. Manuckchund Capoorchund; 37 bales cotton, Tarachund Sitaram; 695 cwts myrabollams, W and A. Graham and Co.
Newar—25 bales cotton. Narrunjee Bhimjee.
Prince Fredrick—500 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co; 765 cwts cwts myrabollams, Malle Moojee; 20 cwts myrabollams—2593 cwts linseed. Nathoo Sowderjee; 200 bales cotton, Munsookhan Candass; 30 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass.
Rajpoot—23 bales wool. Pursotum Tuirsee; 55 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 134 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagree and Co.
Victoria Cross—1,000 bales cotton, Nurree Kessowjee and Co; 216 cases yarn, Moorarjee Nathu.
Astronomer—78 bales cotton, Thakersee Khetsee and Co; 1 bale cotton, Cooverjee Liladhur.
European s—2,061 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co; 7,50 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 92 bales hemp, Vulubdass Nurses; 1 bales wool, Radhakerson Tezbhan; 30 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 60 bales wool Leila hur Govindji; 80 bales wool. Nurree Khuttow; 11 bales wool, Tilloomull Chimendass; 90 bales wool, Khimchund Furmanund; 100 bales cotton, Sewram Ramchunder; 236 cwts coir yarn, Moarjee Nathu; 200 bales cotton, Kessowjee Valubdas; 50 bales wool, Nurrum Shamjee.
Pembroke—3,201 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co; 468 cwts myrabollams, R mington and Co; 461 cwts myrabollams, Joseph Soares; 3 bales wool, Dewjee Govin jee; 40 bales wool, Khimchund Cheecholdass; 55 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 21 bales wool, Heerjee Khetsee; 31 bales cotton, Thakersee Khetsee; 4 bales cotton, Bhawan Ramjee; 175 bales cotton, Watson Bogle and Co; 15 bales carpets and 1 case china mats, Choonilall Mummwandass; 129 bales cotton weste, Momad Nannee; 461 cwts myrabolams, Joseph Soares; 50 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 55 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass.
Mangrove s—8,004 cwts wheat, Stearns' Hobart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Assam s—2 boxes gold bars, Morarjee Mooljee.
Lumley Castle s—83 bales hemp, Hajee Momed Hajee Esmail; 4 bales hides and 4 bales skins, Chand Momedally and Co; 4 bales hides, Vaseehoy Vully; 400 cwts wheat, Hur rishee Gunajee; 13 bales hides, Khan Momed Nenane; 8 bales hides Momed Perroo Godeer; 5,338 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers,

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Allegiance—30,100 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Argyleshire—240 cwts bones, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Kilkherran s—3,000 linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

General Domville—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 22,948 cwts linseed Geo Lockhart and Co.
City of Boston—1,000 bales cott n, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 302 bales cotton, Jul s, Siegfried and Co.
William Douglas—488 bales cotton. W Nicol and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Thibet s—2,095 cwts gingellyseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 6,428 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Thibet s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 400 bales cotton, A Blaseckock and Co.
Memli s—700 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co
Ettore s—375 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 50 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Ettore s—5 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Thibet s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Saturno s—2 pots rosa oil, Momed Rahim Serazo.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 5.

Staveley, Major, Bombay R A, on leave, from Hydrabad.
Chambers, Lieut Col, Bombay 5th Regt N I, on leave, from Poona.
Hassard, Lieut, Bombay 66th Regt, on leave, from Ahmednugur
Brownlow, Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Rawal Pindee.
Kay, Dy Surg Genl, Bengal Med Staff, on leave, from Meean Meer.
Hayden, Capt, Bombay R E, on ——, from Surat.
Smith, Surg Major, Madras M D, on leave, from Madras.
Nicholette, Lieut Col, Bombay 1st B Regt, from leave, from Mahableshwar.

MAY 6.

Wargon, Col, Bombay R A, on duty, from Poona.
Stewart, Capt, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Roorkee.
Maguire, Capt, Bengal R E A, on leave, from Meerut.
Price, Lieut, Bombay 68th Regt, on duty, from Ahmednugur.
Ward, Maj r, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Halliday, Capt, Madras R A, on leave, from St. T Mount.

MAY 7.

Daunt, Lieut, Bombay R F, on leave.
Lewis, Barrack Master, Bombay B Dept, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 5.

Staveley, Major, Bombay R A, on leave, to Neilgherries.

MAY 7.

Dundas, Lieut Col, Bengal Genl Duty, on furlough, to England.
Yerbury, Lieut, Bombay R A, to join, to Nusseerabad.
Smith, Surg Maj r, Madras M D, on furlough, to England.
Hogg, Major, Bombay Dy Qr Mr Genl, on leave, to England.
Halliday, Capt, Madras R A, on leave, to England.
Lewis, Barrack Master, Bombay B Dept, on duty, to Poona.
Brown, Major, Bombay Supt of Police, on Med Cert. to England.
Marshall, Capt, Bengal R E, on furlough, to England
Che ake, Col, Bombay 4th Rifles, on furlough, to England.
Barry, Col, Bombay R A, to rejoin, to Kurrachee.
Alves, Capt, Bengal R E, on furlough, to England.

CENTRAL PROVINCES' ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, May 5.)

Capt E A Pemberton, Asst Comsr, Damoh, is appointed to officiate as Dep Comsr, Damoh, Chanda.

Subsidiary leave for ten days is granted to Maj H C E Ward, Dep Comsr, Jubbulpore, preparatory to his proceeding to Bombay and obtaining final leave to Europe on medical certificate.

Mr J H Fisher, C S, Dep Comsr, is transferred from Chhindwara to Jubbulpore.

Mr T E Elliott, C S, Offg Judge, Small Cause Courts, Jubbulpore, is appointed to officiate as Dep Comsr, Chhindwara.

Capt T W Hogg, Asst Mag, will officiate as Judge, Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, in addition to his duties as Asst Mag.

Col J Ashburner, Dep Comsr transferred to Mandla, reported his arrival and assumed charge of the Mandla Dist from Mr T E Elliott, C S, Offg Dep Comsr.

Capt W S Brooke, Dep Comsr, received charge of the Bilaspur Dist from Capt F A Scott, Offg Dep Comr, on the 25th ult.

Mr C Bernard, C S, Asst Comsr, Nagpur Divn, received charge of his office from Mr J W Neill, C S, Offg Comr, on the 28th ult.

The following transfers are ordered :—Mr D F Skipton, Civil Surgn, Narsinghpur, to Damoh, and Surgn T Mayne, Civil Surgn Damoh, to Narsinghpur.

Lieut J C Addison, R E, temporary Asst Engr, is transferred from the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Railway Divn, to the Building and Roads Branch, Kanhan Divn.

Mr J A Williamson, Overseer, 1st grade, attached to the Nagpur Divn, is promoted to Temporary Supervisor, 2nd grade.

No. I.

For Sale.

COLOURED MAP

OF

THE SEAT OF WAR.

(TURKEY IN EUROPE WITH BESSARABIA.)

Size 20½ by 13¾ inch.

PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6, WITH ROLLERS, Re. 1 8.

May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

No. II.

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN TURKEY IN ASIA.

ON Wednesday next we shall have ready for issue copies of a large Map of the seat of War in Turkey in Asia, which will be obtainable from this office at the following rates :—

To Subscribers to this Journal ..Re. 0 4 0
To Non-subscribers ..... ,, 1 0 0

The Map is compiled from the latest and most authentic sources, and shows the forts, the roads, the rivers, and the names of the principal places. The Map is lithographed on good paper so that it may be kept as a guide to the operations of the present campaign.

Subscribers who wish to have copies of the Map delivered with their papers should send four annas in cash or stamps.

*** It will prevent possible mistakes, if, in ordering one or other of our War Maps, the order specifies them as No. I. or No. II.

Bombay Gazette Office, May 3, 1877.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, May 6th 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer—corrected 32 deg. Fah	29 777
Temperature of the Air	83·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	74·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·738
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	78·8
General Direction of wind	NW, WNW, WSW, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	205

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

DAVEY—May 4th, at Madras, the wife of Quarter Master Sergeant Richard Davey, of a daughter.

MOORE—May 4th, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Lewis Moore, Esq., Madras Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SARAN-DURU—May 2nd at St. Thomas' Church, by the Rev. Father Lafont, Edouard Dubois de Saran to Mrs. Louise Duru.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this Office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1877.

THE Persian troops are, we learn, concentrating on Mohammera on the Karoon river at the head of the Persian Gulf, apparently with the intention of making a demonstration against Bagdad. A British gunboat has gone to Bussorah to watch British interests. The authorities who sent the gunboat are evidently ignorant of the fact that England has much more important interests to guard at Bagdad and Bussora than those of the merchants and steamship agents resident there, and that these places must not be suffered to fall into the hands of an ally of Russia. A British gunboat, indeed! Why, they might just as well have sent a British Viceroy. Cannot our rulers see that, while they are wasting the most precious time, Russia, aided by Persia, is on the point of accomplishing imperial designs cherished for more than a hundred and fifty years, and now at last on the point of being achieved through the connivance of the English people? That a secret treaty of alliance had been signed between Russia and Persia was surmised long ago; and now the fact is no longer concealed. The advance of a Russian column from Erivan to Bayazid has covered the Persian frontier at the only point at which Turkish incursions might have been feared; and now Persia is left at liberty to return this good service by making a diversion in the south and attempting to recover the long-lost and dearly coveted city and territory of Bagdad. What the Government of India ought to do, in such circumstances, is to summon the Shah of Persia to demobilize his army, and, on his refusal, at once to send an expedition up the Gulf and occupy Mohammera. But we suppose the Shah like the Ameer of Cabul is to be allowed to "stew in his own juice," that is to say, to do what he likes and laugh at the English, because India is governed by men who cannot resolve upon any course of action. Of all political impostors, save us from men who think it a fine thing to repeat Bismarck's strong phrases without having Bismarck's strong will or strong arm.

THE successful investment of Kars and the delivery of two assaults upon the fortress within two weeks' time from the date of the declaration of war show with what energy the Russians are setting to work to break down the Turkish power in Asia. The plan of the Russian operations in Armenia seems to be in its main features identical with that carried out so brilliantly by Marshal Paskiewitch in the campaign of 1829. In that year, the Russian army, having brought the war with Persia to a victorious conclusion, was echelonned along the Turkish frontier from Khoi to Erivan, Alexandropol, and Tiflis. With one column, Paskiewitch advanced on Kars, which is only thirty miles distant from Alexandropol on the Erzeroum road, and took the fortress by storm after a three days' siege. Then, marching towards the north-east, he stormed Akhaltsikh, which was still a Turkish fortress, dispersed the Turkish covering army, and, retracing his steps by the Ardahan road to Kars, advanced on Erzeroum. He crossed the Saganlugh Mountains by passes which General Monteith, the accurate eyewitness and historian of the campaign, compares to those over the Alps, and by skilful manœuvring defeated and destroyed the Turkish army which tried to stop his way. Meanwhile, another column, marching from Erivan, had taken Bayazid and cleared the road from that station on the Persian frontier to the junction with the Kars and Erzeroum road at Hassan Kaleh, the place where, General Monteith tells us, is the mound of stones raised by the Ten Thousand in their retreat on getting their first view of the sea. Paskiewitch, therefore, having the flanks of his main force cleared of the enemy, could advance at once from the Saganlugh to Erzeroum. This city made no resistance, and the Russian general had pushed on within a few miles of Trebizond, driving before him the only remaining Turkish army in the field, when the news reached him that peace had been signed. In the numberless engagements fought in the open field between the Russians and the Turks in this campaign, the former were almost uniformly victorious, though their numbers were very small, the whole army under Paskiewitch only numbering 30,000 men. In 1854-55 the Turks were equally unfortunate, excepting only when they fought behind the intrenchments of Kars under the bold and skilful leadership of English officers. In the campaign of 1855 General Mouravieff who had served in the campaign of 1829, blockaded Kars and took Bayazid; but the siege of the former place, the fortifications of which had been strengthened by General Williams and Colonel Lake, detained him for six months, and, when the starving garrison at last capitulated, the season was too advanced for further operations. Mouravieff's army, however, was not a large one in comparison with the enormous numbers we are accumstomed to consider that Russia can dispose of; but it was the work of many months in those days to reinforce the army of the Caucasus separated by an immense and almost pathless distance from Russia proper, and, besides, tens of thousands of Russia's best troops had perished in or on the way to the Crimea.

The Russians begin the present campaign under very different auspices. The Caucasus is thoroughly pacified; distances have been abridged by the construction of railways from the Don to the Caucasus and from Poti to Tiflis; and Russia is at last able to meet Turkey face to face without being exposed to the risk of foreign intervention. Four corps appear to have crossed the frontier simultaneously, and advanced into Armenia by different roads, all converging on Erzeroum. The force massed at Alexandropol before the war began was estimated at 80,000 men; that on the river Rion, which has marched round the south-eastern corner of the Black Sea to Batoum, and which, after the capture of that port, should proceed to Erzeroum by way of Artvin, is said to be 50,000 strong; and other columns have entered Armenia from Akhaltsikh by the Ardahan road and from Erzeroum by way of Bayazid, which strong place fell into the hands of the Russians a week ago. Probably the total number of Russian soldiers in Armenia now exceeds 175,000 men. The Alexandropol or Gumri corps would come in sight of Kars after the first day's march, and it is now ten days since we had news through Constantinople of fighting having begun in the neighbourhood of the fortress, the Turkish troops seem to have been unable to make head against the two columns closing in upon Kars from Ardahan and Gumri; for the invaders have completed the investment of the fortress, and Ahmed Mukhtir Pasha is reported from Constantinople to have moved off towards Erzeroum to prevent the enemy from cutting off his communications with that place, just as Napoleon III. posted from Metz to Verdun when it was evident that the Prussians were on the point of completing the investment of the former place. The Turkish general has, however, taken his army with him, having had the prudence, apparently, not to risk it in a general engagement before he came away. Kars is now beleaguered, and its formidable armament will not save the garrison from being starved out. The assaults spoken of in the telegram were probably made with the object of driving the defenders within a certain line—for the place must be too strong to be taken by a *coup de main*—and the alleged repulse of such attacks cannot be considered of much consequence. A fortress abandoned in the way Kars has been abandoned by the Turkish army is only a trap to catch prisoners in. There can be no doubt that the Russians are able to detach a force large enough to continue the blockade till the garrison surrender at discretion, and still to advance with a powerful army on Erzeroum. Their movements may be delayed by the bad weather, but by the end of this month we ought to hear of an attempt on their part to force their way over the Saganlugh Mountains. The column from Bayazid can turn this barrier by marching on Hassan Kaleh, and Ahmed Mukhtir Pasha has perhaps already been disquieted for his communications by news of the advance of his column. The further progress of the campaign in this part of the seat of war will be awaited with intense interest.

Despairing of help from outside the Sultan has in effect proclaimed a holy war by assuming the title of "Defender of the faith" of Islam. This will, we are afraid, be a sore disappointment to our special correspondent at Simla, who argued, in the letter we published yesterday, that England and Islam are essential to one another, and who wrote in such a fervid strain about the ability of the Mussulmans to save the British Empire that we began to think there must exist some intention at head-quarters of proclaiming the Empress Victoria Defender of the Mahomedan as well as the Christian faith We do not believe the Sultan will do himself much good by trying to impart a religious character to the war. No doubt, religious fanaticism has greatly increased of late years among the followers of the Arabian Prophet, but Islam would survive the downfall of the Turk. Russia herself has millions of Mahomedan subjects who have always been in the habit of fighting loyally her battles against Turkey; while the Ottoman Porte, on the other hand, is utterly detested, not as is often supposed by the Christian inhabitants of Bulgaria, Asia Minor, and Syria alone, but by the greater proportion of its Mussulman subjects also. The atrocities perpetrated by the Turks on the Arabs would, if they were fully recounted, far outtop the Bulgarian horrors; and not only in the Arabian peninsula but throughout Mesopotamia and Kurdistan the wandering tribes and the peaceful inhabitants of the towns are equally ready to shake off the Turkish yoke. Both Paskiewitch and Mouravieff found the Kurds eager to tender their allegiance to Russia, the citizens of Erzeroum in 1829 welcomed the Russians as deliverers, and the country people

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

INVESTMENT OF KARS—DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIAN ATTACKS ON THE FORTRESS WITH HEAVY LOSS.

LONDON, MAY 7.

Latest advices from the seat of war in Asia Minor state that the Russians have completely invested Kars, and that they have twice assaulted it, and each time been repulsed with heavy loss, defeated, and compelled to fall back.

THE BRITISH IRONCLAD MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

The British Ironclad Squadron, lately ordered to Corfu from Malta, has now received orders to *rendezvous* off the Island of Crete.

ANNEXATION OF THE TRANSVAAL BY ENGLAND.

Latest advices to hand from Cape Town state that on the 12th April the British Government annexed the Transvaal, and that special delegates were about to be despatched by the Republic to Europe and America to protest against the annexation. It is not, however, thought probable that an armed resistance will be offered to our forces.

ENGLAND'S ANSWER TO GORTSCHAKOFF'S CIRCULAR.

The despatch from Lord Derby in answer to Prince Gortschakoff's Circular Despatch, justifying the proclamation of war against Turkey, has been published.

It repudiates the arguments set forth by Prince Gortschakoff, and declares that the Emperor of Russia therein violates the Treaties of 1856 and 1871, separates himself from the European concert, and departs from the rule he himself had consented to.

Since Russia has assumed to act in the interest of England and the European Powers, the British Government now declares that the decision arrived at by Russia cannot have its concurrence or approval.

Russia has declined to reply to the above despatch.

NEW TITLE FOR THE SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 6.

The Sultan of Turkey has received the title of "Defender of the Faith."

THE PORTE AND GERMANY.

The Porte has consented to the protection of Russian subjects by the German Embassy.

LONDON, MAY 5, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed unchanged.

Berats unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	4 11-16d.
Exchange on India 60 dirs.	1-8-13/16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83
4½ per cent. do.	83
5½ per cent. do.	87¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	93⅜
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	102¼
Bar Silver	54
Oriental Bank Shares	£42-10
Chartered do do	£18
Do. Mercantile do	£24
Hongkong and Shanghai	£30
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£83,300,000.
" Notes in Circulation	£99,000,000.

LINE REPORT.—MAY 7.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Fera Persian line right to London.

A REWARD of Rs. 1,000 has been offered to any one who will give such information as will lead to the capture of the men who robbed Mr. Brown, the Judge, when he was coming from Gya.

ON the 29th of last month, near Bangalore, a native woman, in consequence of a family quarrel, tied her infant up in her waist cloth, and jumped into a tank, destroying herself and child.

THE Secretary of State for India concurs with the Government of Bombay for the able and expeditious preparation of the taluka reports, and their general success in meeting the famine.

YESTERDAY telegrams were received in Bombay stating that the amount already invested in the Umballa Derby Sweep exceeds a lakh of rupees, and that applications for tickets are flowing in at the rate of Rs. 5,000 a day.

THE *Indian Tribune* says, that as the first native of Behar has gone to England to study for the Bar, it hopes soon to have the pleasure of making such announcements in regard to some young men in the North-Western Provinces.

TWO giraffes, which were brought by the Persian Ambassador as a present for the King of Burma, have created a great deal of astonishment and excitement among the Burmese, who have never before seen any animals of the kind.

THE Secretary of State for India has, the *Englishman* understands, sanctioned the extension to the Civil Service of Lower Bengal of the privileges of retirement conceded to the Civilians of the North-Western Provinces. He has, however, refused to allow the suggested inclusion of Civilians of nineteen years' service.

CHOLERA is carrying off numbers of the native and Eurasian community of Singapore. The cause is supposed to be the scarcity and bad quality of the water supplied to the town. So many as 20 deaths a day are reported, and a sort of semi-panic exists among the natives, which greatly conduces to the progress and fatality of the epidemic.

THE Maharaja of Gwalior proposes constructing an irrigation canal from the Chumbul river to his capital, a distance of 36 miles. The work would traverse a district in which, from the want of water, agriculture is in a more backward state than in any other part of his territory. The necessary surveys have been started, and are now approaching completion.

LADY TEMPLE sailed in the mail steamer for England yesterday evening. Her Ladyship, accompanied by Sir Richard, arrived at the Apollo Bunder about half-past six, and was conveyed on board the steamer by the Dockyard launch, under the charge of Captain Robinson, Superintendent of Marine. There was a much larger attendance than usual at the fashionable resort.

IT is stated circumstantially that Mr. Robert Knight, of the Calcutta *Statesman*, and formerly of Bombay renown, will edit the *Delhi Gazette* from the 1st prox. The paper once was a good one, and as Agra occupies the centre of a large and important district, there seems to be no reason why the *Gazette* should not prove once more successful if energetically and independently conducted.

IN an interesting letter to the principal Scotch paper, the *Scotsman*, Sir David Wedderburn, writing from Bombay on the 6th March, approves of the severely necessary policy of relief adopted by the Government of Bombay, and remarks justly that if the people in the famine districts had been left to expect ample relief without work the Deccan would probably have been converted into one vast field of chronic pauperism.

MOULVIE GOOLAM ALI CHOWDHREE, a zemindar in the district of Furreedpore in Bengal, has liberally contributed Rs. 10,000 for the extension of the Dacca College premises. The whole amount required for the extension is Rs. 20,000; and as Government has agreed to give the equivalent of any sum raised privately, the immediate requirement of the College has been met through the public-spirited liberality of this Moulvie alone.

MR. MACLAREN, Supt. of the Government Cable Telegraph Department, at Madras, on Friday last, while in a temporary fit of insanity, attempted to shoot himself with a revolver, but fortunately missed his aim, and the shot merely blew off a piece of skin in the centre of his forehead about one inch long. Doctor Sib horpe was immediately sent for, and he at once attended to him and dressed the wound, and had him conveyed to the General Hospital, where he is under the care of a police serjeant.

AN address (says *Vanity Fair*) has been presented to the Sultan in person, very numerously signed by associations of working men in England, praying His Majesty to demand the withdrawal of Russian armies from his frontier, and to close the Bosphorus in case of refusal. His Imperial Majesty has desired that his thanks should be communicated by telegraph to these associations, for their zeal in the cause of justice, and for the maintenance of his Empire, and also his appreciation of their good advice.

RAJAH BROOKE has had a narrow escape from drowning. On the 5th April he was proceeding up the Rejang river in a small steamer, when a heavy freshet was encountered, and the steamer was driven on the bank. All on board were swept into the water, and a whirlpool sucked the Rajah under the steamer, but with great exertion he contrived to get his head above water, and was rescued by a boat from the Balleh Fort, near which the accident occurred. The rest were saved by other boats manned by Dyaks and Chinese.

THERE was a slight shock of an earthquake at Mysore on Wednesday about 1-15 P.M. which lasted from 30 to 40 seconds. It appeared to come from the South-West, and to pass on to the North-East. In many of the houses the walls and windows were shaken, and also the glass and crockery on the tables. The natives employed in the fields were much alarmed, and said the earth thundered. The sound was similar to the rolling of a heavy carriage. The shock was felt distinctly at Yelwal, Paulhueli, Seringapatam, and other places. The day was warm and sultry, but there was a cloudless sky.

THE Students' Association held a meeting last Thursday night in the Hindu School Theatre, Calcutta, which presented a curious scene of irregularity and disorder. The meeting was attended by a number of wild youths who laughed at every gentleman who addressed the meeting. Babu Chunder Nath Bose, M.A., rose last of all. His remarks on the lecture were interesting, and were made in a learned and elaborate way; but to the great surprise of every one, that gentleman was hooted and actually hissed. The meeting was mainly composed of boys who could hardly understand English, and of some college students.

A DHOBY'S strike can hardly be so insufferable as a *mehter's* strike, we suppose, but after reading the wretched condition to which the people at Bassein, Rangoon, are reduced by a strike of dhobys, some may think that there is little to choose between the two conditions of misery. It makes one's flesh creep to read, "We are all reduced to great extremities, and one has to look at one's shirt, and other linen, even after a week's wear—in this sweltering weather—and think twice before changing, for there is literally no washing done here except in places where a washerman is borne on the list of domestic servants."

THE following are the facts of a case tried at the last Sessions held at Vizagapatam. A boy named Nulu Gunniah, aged eight years, left his house one day and never again returned. It was ascertained that he went to a tailor's shop where he got a little bag made, and afterwards he was seen entering the house of first prisoner in company with him. The next day prisoner's house was searched, and the body was found buried in the yard. On being questioned, the first prisoner owned to the crime, and produced the jewels worn by the deceased, which was the sole incentive to the crime. This prisoner, who was the father of the second prisoner, died of cholera before the day of trial. The second prisoner, aged 18 years, confessed that he held the legs of the murdered boy, while the father struck the fatal blow with an axe, and that he was obliged to do so, as his father threatened him with death if he did not obey. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to transportation for life.

THE *World* says:—"The Bunnys, whether boasting an 'e' or a 'y' for a finial, are apparently determined no longer rank with cats or dogs or with cakes in the matter of nomenclature, a strange coincidence having led two of the race, without concert, to contemporaneously assume more aristocratic designations. Thus, Mr. E. J. Bunny, a lieutenant-colonel of Sussex Militia, and a deputy-lieutenant of the same county to boot, has thrown aside that surname, in favour of St. John; whilst a Mr. Ottiwell Ottecrose Bunne ('Phœbus, what a name!'), hailing from Cheshire, boldly announces that he is descended from the famous Earl of Hereford and the Humphrey Plantagenet, who was Duke of Gloucester, and that henceforth he means to be known as Mr. Crome de Humphrey De Bohun; which one fell swoop effacing his previous identity altogether. Amongst the witnesses to this gentleman's change of name is one who signs himself 'Magnus De Montmorency Dobinson.' *Desinit in piscem!*"

MR. T. D. INGRAM, Barrister-at-Law, and Professor of Jurisprudence and Indian Law at the Presidency College, Calcutta, left India for good on Sunday last, by the French steamer Meinam. Mr. Ingram was admitted an advocate of the High Court, Calcutta, on the 9th of May, 1865, since which time he has had the good fortune to command a large practice at the bar. In several cases, notably Ameer Khan's case, he is said to have made a very large sum of money. Though he has deservedly earned his fortune and his repose, we trust that he will always enjoy such good health as will still enable him to display his brilliant talents in some other field. By his retirement, the members of his profession will lose a warm-hearted friend and a genial companion, and Government will likewise find it difficult to place a fitting man in his stead. He has always shown a friendly feeling for the natives. He is a clever writer, and wielded his pen, we believe, for some time in the columns of the *Indian Observer*, of which paper he was once the proprietor.

THE *Madras Times*:—"The Committee in Ceylon which, for nearly two years, has been energetically labouring for the cessation of subsidies from the revenue to Anglicans and Presbyterians—Disestablishment is not the right word, there being no establishment properly speaking—may rest very well content with the debate and the division, even though the latter was adverse, in the House of Commons. Like Goethe, those opposed to national Establishments for the Christian religion, particularly in non-Christian countries, want 'more light.' The more the eye of the public is turned upon so flagrant a wrong the sooner must it cease to exist. We know that the defeat will not disconcert those in Ceylon who are striving for a Free Church in a Free State, as they had counted on repulses whilst the present House of Commons exists. But they were desirous of feeling the pulse of the House, and we must confess it beats so healthily that it will not be long before there is vigour enough to do away with this great wrong. One hundred and twenty-one votes is not bad for a colonial question on an ecclesiastical Wednesday afternoon. This is a defeat which is a sure presage of early victory. Once the Church is unsupported by the State in Ceylon, precedent will be afforded for a similar act of justice in India."

SOME of the Evangelical clergy are (the *Birmingham Post* says) looking forward with much anxiety to the decision of the Judicial Committee in the Ridsdale case, and are also alarmed by the obvious tendency towards the growth and influence of Ritualism in the Church as indicated by recent movements, culminating in the demand of the High Anglican party for practical supremacy of the Church over the State. It is not unlikely that secessions on these grounds may take place, on the part of those who feel the responsibility of retaining their connection with a Church which is thus to so great an extent divesting itself of its Protestant character. A marked example of this feeling was given on Sunday evening April 8, by the Rev. Dr. Gregg, vicar of East Harborne, near Birmingham. At the close of the sermon, the rev. gentleman made the following announcement to his congregation:—"Before leaving the pulpit I wish to mention, that, anticipating the decision in the Ridsdale case, I consider that it is due to you, my dear friends, as a preliminary announcement, to give to you this early intimation that it is more than probable that I shall be compelled, for conscience' sake, to sever my official connection with the Church of England, and to transfer my ministerial labours to another sphere in God's vineyard."

OUR Berar correspondent supplies some unpleasant information for certain officials. He says, "Your readers may remember the hornet's nest that was breeding for several years in the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Akola, and which was disturbed by Captain Bullock, Deputy Commissioner, a few years ago, and which caused a hulloo-balloo, when a defalcation was found in the Nazir's account to the tune of about Rs. 18,000. The wretched old Nazir—now a convict in this jail—was convicted by Captain Bullock, and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and a very heavy fine,—in default a further term of seven years. It was then talked about that the several Deputy Commissioners in charge of the Treasury at Akola at various times would have to make good the amount irrecoverable, somewhere about Rs. 12,000. Appeals and remonstrances were sent to the Governor-General through the Resident, but the final orders of the Government of India have arrived to the effect that the amount must be made up by the nine officers who were in charge of the Akola treasury. One officer is to pay up about Rs. 7,000; four officers about Rs. 1,000 each, and the other four officers something between Rs. 500 each. Of course my figures are open to correction if actuals are required. The Resident sympathises with the Deputy Commissioners, but as orders "are heaven's first law," there is no other alternative but to square up the amount.

"'Tis hard! but patience must endure,
And scathe the Jewoks it cannot cure."

THE *English Commission Agent* says:—"It is the reported intention of the Shah of Persia to pay another visit to the several States of Europe during the present year; this time with the object of becoming better acquainted with the arts, sciences, and manufactures of the various countries he may visit, with a view to the encouragement of trade with his own dominions. It is well, therefore, that our merchants and manufacturers should be correctly informed as to the general state of business in Persia, with special reference to English and Colonial interests. With this view Mr. Arthur Arnold has been lately delivering lectures at Birmingham, in which, after giving some particulars of his travels from the Caspian Sea to Teheran and Ispahan, he proceeded to deal with the commercial question. From his statement it would appear that from Ispahan (the central city of Persia) it is far less difficult to ride northward to the Caspian than southward to the Persian Gulf. And as it is with travellers so it is with goods. Owing to the easier access from the north, and to the proximity of Russia, her imports are pressing southwards to the exclusion of English manufactures from the markets of Persia. Persia is subject to Russian influence in the north, and to English influence in the south; but English trade is in danger of being beaten back to the coasts of the Persian Gulf by Russia, unless some better road is opened for the conveyance of goods to Ispahan. Russia has great advantages over England in this respect. The north gate of Persia is entirely in her keeping; and the proposal to carry her commerce to the chief towns of Persia by a railway, to be constructed with English gold, implies either very great confidence in the ignorance of Englishmen in regard to the nature and consignment of the work, or an astounding faith in their unselfish disposition. For English interests, it would be most desirable to improve the means of communication in the north; and Mr. Arnold, believing that at present railways would not be profitable in any part of Persia, thinks the best scheme is that which proposes to utilise the Karun River."

THE *Globe* says:—"It is with much pleasure that we find ourselves in a position to satisfy public curiosity on the following heads. To begin with, a medal of honour will probably be struck off for presentation to the officers and crew of the *Challenger*, to commemorate their perilous achievements in the cause of science. A similar decoration will also be conferred upon the party who, under Sir Douglas Forsyth, proceeded to Kashgar some time back at the imminent risk of their lives. It is likewise, we believe, in contemplation to establish an order of merit for eminent travellers, with a highly decorative badge to be worn on great occasions. Major Wood, Captains Burton and Burnaby, and Commander Cameron, will, we imagine, be among the first recipients of this distinction, which is also likely to be bestowed on the courageous gentleman who recently remained for some months at St. Kilda because he could not get away. The skippers and crews of whalers who manage to cross the Arctic circle will, we understand, be presented with miniature harpoons, in Britannia metal, to commemorate the gallant exploit. It is also under consideration to provide a gold medal of exceptional value for all English officials, military and civil, who survive five years' service on the Gold Coast. As there seems little likelihood of this distinction being frequently claimed, the boon will scarcely involve very heavy expense. The reason why these several measures have been determined upon is, we believe, that they were first necessary in order to deprive the issue of medals to Sir George Nares's expedition of that rather invidious character which it now bears. Without implying a word against the distinguished gallantry of the whole party, both officers and men, we cannot quite see what they did to deserve an altogether exceptional distinction. If to find the Pole impracticable, after a brief stay north of 80 deg., justifies the issue of a medal to those who performed the feat, there cannot be much question about the abstract justice of the other measures which, with sincere pleasure, we have announced above."

THE *Sindian*:—"In India and in Australia Reuter's Agency is still the only means available for the transmission of news from Europe. Manifestly those journals which expend their own money in procuring the telegrams which Reuter sends out in Australia are entitled to the credit which their enterprise should give them, and have, besides, certain rights of property in them; and Reuter's Agency, through whom these telegrams are transmitted, is equally deserving of credit. Moreover, he is entitled to have his property, which these telegrams undoubtedly are, protected from piracy, or, in other words, from being used by those who have paid nothing towards getting them, and who have no right in either honour or honesty to the use of them unless they have paid for them. Reuter's Agency suffered greatly about a year ago from the pilfering we have referred to of his telegrams by some journals in Australia. The injury was so evident and the dishonesty of the piracy so palpable, that the Parliament of Australia very soon passed an Act which gives Reuter a copyright of 48 hours in his telegrams, and in this way this piracy in Australia has been suppressed. In India, Reuter is suffering from similar injuries at the present time, and we feel sure that if the Calcutta and Bombay papers would, as they justly ought to, assist Reuter in getting a copyright of 48 hours in his telegrams which those journals and journals in other places subscribe for, the piratical attempt of adventurous but unscrupulous persons to obtain a few rupees at the expense of Reuter's Agency would be effectually and permanently suppressed. We are sorry to say that the objectionable practice referred to has been for a short time resorted to in Currachee, and in a manner that is more than usually open to censure, as the small sheet of paper in which these telegrams are published makes no other pretensions to the position of a newspaper. Reuter is not, however, entirely defenceless; and it only remains to be seen whether he will take the means he may have at his disposal to protect his own interests."

THE *Pioneer*:—"The Bishop of Calcutta, speaking at the anniversary meeting of the Bhowanipore students, has been endeavouring to do his duty as a Christian Bishop, and combine the politeness of toleration with the zeal of an apostle. He would be ashamed of himself, he says, if he had not the courage to tell his audience something about the religion of England. 'It is our religion that has made us what we are,' he boldly asserts. 'Religion is the first thing that the child learns from its mother in England. Religion is the foundation of our greatness, whether as individuals or as a nation.' One would think from this that our religion must be a peculiar possession of Great Britain and Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man. Other countries in Europe, which have not attained to that proud though vaguely described glory of being 'what we are,' have been supposed by Asiatic observers to have had an equal share with us in the Christian religion, and yet Spain, Italy, and Greece, for example, have rather been going backward than forward in that race of national development, success in which, as instructed by the Bishop, we are required to attribute to the teaching which each Christian child in turn receives from its mother. Has His Lordship an *arrière pensée* which would refer our national greatness, not so much to Christianity in the abstract, as to that form of Christianity by law established in England? In that case it is hard upon his hearers that he does not put them on their guard against the abominations of Rome. But if he told a Hindoo and Mahomedan audience that British pre-eminence in war, cricket, and civil administration was due to the Thirty-nine Articles, they might feel their credulity a little strained—and Englishmen might laugh at him. He has prudently kept among what seem at the first glance to be safe generalities. But these generalities cover too much ground, and Government colleges have taught the intelligent Hindoo history enough to show him that pious commonplaces, however pious, must be accepted under reserve."

DEPARTURE OF MR. EDGINTON

THE popularity of Mr. Edginton, after 25 years' experience in the Bombay police, was shown in a very marked manner by the number and character of the people who assembled on the Apollo Bunder last evening to wish him God-speed, on the occasion of his leaving India for England. The Bunder was crowded. There were large numbers of Europeans, police officers, and native sepoys, and there was also a very much larger than ordinary attendance of the general public. After taking leave of his numerous intimate friends, Mr. Edginton embarked on board the police barge, and as the boat shoved off, a pleasant adieu was given him in the shape of three hearty cheers. He was accompanied on board by Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I., Commissioner of Police, and by Akbar and Abdool Ali, the famous native detectives. Mr. Edginton's successor has not yet been formally appointed, and we presume that at present Mr. Mills, the Chief Superintendent of Police, acts in his stead.

BALOCHISTAN.

IT is the custom to speak of the countries of Afghanistan and Balochistan as being almost unknown to Europeans, but the fact is that we are already in the possession of considerable information with regard to both of them, and more especially of Afghanistan, although, as our Special Correspondent on the Frontier recently told us, it is scattered here and there in books of travel, Government reports, &c., and unobtainable in a concise or collected form. Elphinstone's Cabul is the only work we know of which gives anything like a general account of the country and people to which it is devoted. Vigne's, Addison's and several other works are devoted to brief personal experiences, while Bellew's and other books of more recent date fail to supply the need which exists for a work available for general reference. Of Balochistan, as a whole, much less is known than of Afghanistan. It has not received the same attention from either travellers or historians, and what we know of it is spread over so many different works that it would be a herculsnean if not an impossible task for the general reader to attempt to make himself "up" in the Baloches and their country. In the volume now before us, Mr. Hughes, of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service, has produced a book which all who take an interest in the study of countries and people will hail with pleasure, and in which the geography, topography, ethnology, and history of Balochistan are fully dealt with. The work is, indeed, as the author candidly admits, little more than a compilation, but it is none the less valuable since it reproduces all the more essential information which previous writers have put on record. The volume consists of 236 pages printed in good clear type, well-bound, and illustrated with several photographs of scenes and people connected with the country, including H. H. Khudadad Khan, the Khan of Khelat, who recently occupied so much attention at the Delhi festival. It will be found a still more interesting character to the Anglo-Indian politician who watches the changes which Major Sandeman has so happily effected in our relations with him. In addition to the volume there are three appendices containing a genealogy of the Khans of Khelat, a vocabulary of the Hill Baloch, Mekrani, and Brahuhi dialects, a detailed account of the principal trade routes in Persian and Khelati Baloch, and a copious index. Finally, the whole is rendered complete by the addition of a well and clearly executed map exhibiting Balochistan and the adjacent portions of Scinde, the Punjab, Afghanistan, &c.

In a letter from our Special Correspondent on the Frontier, we recently laid before our readers a brief but comprehensive account of the Balochee people, and more particularly of the Bugtie and Murree tribes who, from their proximity to the Bolan Pass, their warlike character, and the fact that they are the tribes with which we are politically most interested, are the most important of the tribes on the lower Punjab frontier. In that article, our correspondent pointed out the general obscurity of the earlier history of the Balochees, and we regret to find that Mr. Hughes has been able to add but little to the account he then gave. The Balochees claim to be descended from an Arab of Aleppo, named Mir Hamza, but it is a strange fact that their language points to a far different origin. The Arabic language, it is unecessary for us to say, is a Semitic tongue, the grammatical formation of which is radically distinct from the Indo-European languages; and if, at so recent a period as the middle of the seventh century, the Balochees were an Arabic speaking people, it is difficult to account for the fact that the language they now speak belongs not to the Semitic but to the Aryan family, being in fact partially derived from the Persian tongue. This fact throws very strong doubts on the truth of the traditions held by these people as to their origin; for it is utterly impossible that the present language should be descended in any way from the Arabic, while, on the other hand, their sojourn in Persia was far too short to permit of their having fully adopted the language of that country prior to their entrance into Mekran. It is true that the fact that the Baluchee language of the present day is in no way connected with the Arabic does not in itself prove that the Baluchees may not have spoken the latter language at some former period in their history; for we have an example of a change of language almost as violent and accomplished within a few generations in the case of the Parsees. But here there was a direct cause which accounts fully for the change,—namely, the conversion under which they adopted the Guzeratee language in lieu of their own. No such cause is apparent in the history of the Balochees, and we must take it for granted upon the ground of probability that no influence of the kind was brought to bear upon them. How then, are we to account for the change? We would do so in the following manner. In the first place, during the period when, after that flight from Aleppo, the Baluchees were brought in contact with the Persians, they gradually acquired a stock of words from the latter. These words could not possibly be inflected on the same principles as those which were formed on the original root system of their own Semitic tongue. Hence to use these newly acquired words they had to obtain some knowledge of the Persian system of inflection. Long, however, before they could have acquired anything more than the briefest and most imperfect knowledge of the new grammar, their intercourse with the Persians was brought to a close by their hasty flight into Mekran. The traditions which now exist relative to the arrival of the Baluchees in this country seem to indicate that it was for the greater part (of the districts in which they settled) either very thinly or not at all inhabited. But the probability is that it was occupied by a nomad people speaking a language of their own, now lost, but the traces of which may be found in the Mekran dialect and the Baloch languages of the present day. Arriving in Mekran at a time when their language may be considered to have been in a transition state, had the Baluchees not been brought into intercourse with another race, it is probable that they would gradually have reverted to their original language—the Arabic—in a more or less perfect form. But being, as we hold that they must have been, brought among a people speaking a language altogether new to them but bearing a close affinity in structure to, and possessing doubtlessly many words in common with, the Persian language with which they had already acquired some acquaintance, it is most likely that they gradually developed a new language from these two sources—giving to the people among whom they were many new words from the Persian, and taking in return from them the words necessary to express ideas which they were unable to convey in Persian. In fact, we suppose the same combination took place precisely similar to that which resulted in the formation of the Anglo-Saxon language in England. The almost total exclusion of Arabic words is easily accounted for by the difficulty of incorporating them with an Aryan language—a difficulty which can be none the less obvious by the fact that Semitic roots and words are common both in Persian and Hindoostanee and other cognate languages; for where they exist in these tongues, they have entirely lost all the features which they originally possessed. Take for example the word *kitab*, a book, common to the Turkish, Persian, Hindoostanee, Pushtu and other languages, in all of which it has the one form, derived from the Arabic *kitab*, a writing, or that which is written, which is itself but a derivative of the Arabic verb, he wrote. A glance at the vocabularies appended to Mr. Hughes' work gives at once the impression that the Baloch dialects are closely connected with the Persian. Thus, of one hundred and eighty-three words given in the vocabulary of the Mekrani Baloch, there are twenty-nine words of Persian origin which appear unaltered, such as *siyah*, black; *nil*, blue; *nan*, bread; *sard*, cold; *shamsher*, sword; *dazd*, thief; &c. In addition to these there are forty-eight words evidently derived from the Persian though appearing in an altered form. These words are most interesting as exhibiting very clearly the general tendency of the Baloch to mutilate the original Persian words by the omission or addition of initial and other letters and the permutation or substitution of others. The following examples cannot fail to interest our readers:—

Baloch.	Persian.	Baloch.	Persian.
ass	har	khar	eye	cham	chashm
ace	towar	tabar	flea	kek	kaik
blood	hun	khun	fly	makasak	magas
brass	brinj	biranj	foot	p d	pa
day	roch	roz	fort	kilat	kila'
dust	k-k	khak	God	huda	khuda
elephant	pil	fil	hair	mud	mu
hare	kargoshk	khargosh	head	surup	surb
horse	harp	asp	night	shap	shab
iron	ahin	ahan	oil	ropan	raughan
sun	san	zamu	paper	kaigad	kaghaz
knife	karch	kard	sand	rek	reg

We regret much that Mr. Hughes has made no attempt to trace the words given in his vocabulary to their origin, more especially as we have not now by us any of the works essential for that purpose. From what we have given above, however, it will be plain how large a proportion of the language is directly traceable to a Persian source. Without the aid of a dictionary even, we have found seventy-seven out of the 183 given by Mr. Hughes to be derived from Persian, and it is probable that many others could be traced to the same source. Of the remaining words we find five derived from the Sanskrit through the Hindoostanee. These are:—

had	from	haddi—a bone,
pul	"	phul—a flower,
lunt	"	houth—a lip,
tel	"	tel—oil,
drinuk	"	dhanuk—a bow or rainbow,

The word *tupak*, a gun, is of Turki or Tatar descent, while *tabib*, a doctor, and *kutub*, the north, are Arabic. *Top*, a cap, is from *topi*, and *pag*, a turban, probably comes from *pagri*, the pure Hindoo words. *Pushi*, a coat, is evidently from the Pukhto or Pushto word *pisho*, as is *poz*, the nose, from *poza*; *sur*, red, from *soor*; and *pulad*, steel, from *faulad*, the accent in the last word being thrown on the final syllable in both Pukhto and Baloch, while it falls on the first syllable of the Persian word *foulad* from which both are derived. In addition to these words we have thus roughly attempted to analyse, Mr. Hughes gives a list of about fifty verbs of which we recognize nineteen as of Persian and four of Sanskrit origin. Four appear to have been taken from the Pukhto, and the remainder we are unable to trace. From this rapid and very imperfect glance at the Baloch language, it will be seen that it fully bears out the theory we have proposed of its origin. Only one point more occurs to us at the present moment as being of interest. This is that the very class of nouns, which has ever been remarkable for their permanency when all the other words with which they have been associated have been undergoing changes, i. e., such words as father, mother, &c., words intimately connected with the home life of even the rudest nations, bear in the Baloch dialects no affinity to the Arabic tongue, and in but a few instances are associated with the Persian. They seem, indeed, to have belonged to the language which we have supposed to be the real basework of the Baloch and which is now lost. Take for example the following:—*tren, brat*, (Sanskrit ?) brother; *yaasik*, calf; *pia, pit*, father; *jaaih, girl*; *zay, son*; *nakn*, uncle; *zal, gis*, wife; &c. We have thus a very strong argument against the claim of the Balochees to an Arabian descent.

We have devoted so much space to the origin of the Balochees—a subject to which Mr. Hughes gives but a few pages—that we must hasten to a conclusion, though to do justice to the author we would require many columns of space. The first chapter of "Balochistan" gives a graphic and readable though necessarily condensed outline of the Geography of Persian and Khelati Balochistan, and as our readers may be unacquainted with this bipartite division of the country, we may explain that its western portion is attached to the Persian throne, while the eastern portion, lying between the former and our own territory in Scinde, is nominally at least under the sway of the Khan of Khelat. The division commences at the seacoast a few miles to the east of Gwatar, a town in Persian Balochistan, which must not be confounded with Gwadar, a port some fifty miles to the eastward of the former place and at which we have a telegraph station. From Gwatar the boundary line proceeds in an irregular line till about twenty miles north of Pishin, a town 60 miles north of Gwatar. The line then deflects towards the sea, turns northward along the course of a river which flows into the Dasht, and proceeds in a northerly direction from Dizi to Gwarok on the Mashkid river and near the Kohi-Sabz, or Green Mountains, where it meets the frontier line of Afghanistan. The principal features of Khelati Balochistan is a chain of mountains, running from Quetta towards the south, diminishing in height as they go, until they finally terminate at Cape Monze, a little above Kurrachee. The highest mountain in this range is Zokatu (near Quetta) which has an elevation of between 11,000 and 12,000 feet above the sea. This range, like all the great Asian ranges, throws out spurs on either side, and to the east of Mashki, thus attains a width of about 150 miles. The only other feature in the physical aspect of the country to which we need allude is the "Baloch plateau" extending from the 59th to the 66th meridians of longitude, and being the rejoining monarch, is, however, supposed not to exceed two and a half lakhs. If the former estimate be correct, it shows to what an extent the prosperity of the country may yet be developed under the auspices of peace and security.

We would gladly give our readers an outline of Mr. Hughes' graphic account of the people, their manners and customs, but space forbids; and we must be content with an expression of the pleasure which we have derived from a perusal of his book. It would be impossible for any author to give in the limit which Mr. Hughes has assigned himself anything like a full detailed account of either the country or its people; but he has done all, and more perhaps than could reasonably have been expected, and we feel sure that the most confident anticipations will not be disappointed in it. The work of a compiler is probably the most ungrateful task which anyone can take in hand, but it is, especially in such cases as the present, extremely valuable when undertaken by one who is competent to fulfil the duties required for its successful accomplishment. This Mr. Hughes undoubtedly is, and the result is a volume replete with information, given in a plain, unaffected style, clear, concise, and yet comprehensive and complete. The two chapters on the history of Balochistan are particularly interesting, bringing the record of events down to the commencement of Major Sandeman's recent mission. We cordially recommend the work to our readers, as a safe guide to almost all that we now know of Balochistan or its people.

THE C. D. ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the recent discussions on the C. D. A., the thought seems never to have struck any of the Municipal Corporation, that the unfortunate and degraded women whom the above Act concerns should have quarters assigned to them quite away *from*, and not overlooking, as in numerous instances is the case, our principal streets. As often as these ladies are forced on me by sight of the fallen creatures themselves, do I wish that they were compelled to remove to parts of the town where they would be screened from the view at least of honest men and women. The Corporation discussed merely the physical and not the moral effects of prostitution. It did not occur to them that the presence of prostitutes in close proximity on either side of our most public streets must naturally have a most contaminating effect on public morals; and yet in one street in particular is this glaringly noticeable. It is a shame to the city for this scandalous nuisance to be tolerated. The Bhendi Bazaar being the main route used by young and old on their way to their several vocations and back, and traversed also at all hours by others who take advantage of the tramway line, these abominable sights cannot fail to do much moral injury.

CORRECTOR.

THE SQUABBLES OF THE RAILWAY SOCIETIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you be good enough to give the following letter, which I have addressed to your contemporary, a corner in your paper?

Sir,—In your issue of the 24th ultimo, I observe an editorial commenting upon the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India which, from its untruthfulness, is likely to mislead very many persons. For brevity's sake I reply to the article in the following order:—

The Allahabad people do not "repudiate with horror the idea of Europeans and half-castes associating with natives," as that branch has recently passed a resolution to admit natives into the Amalgamated Society.

It is a gross libel and an untruth for you to assert that Mr. Atkins said "the object of Mr. Le Mesurier and other gentlemen in starting a Railway Volunteer Corps was that the European railway servants might be enabled to shoot down the native drivers and guards."

A MADRAS MAN.

*** We have cut down this letter, as we have no desire to publish a quantity of abuse.—Ed. *B. G.*

A CYNICAL OUTBURST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Chamant," in your issue of to-day, is an unreasonable man, and I fear a very envious and ungrateful one. Evidently he is one of the select circle who have been favoured with the circular, that depicts the rare and irresistible attractions of the Bombay Derby Sweep, just launched under the auspices of Messrs. Soundy and Co.; and in sorry return for the distinction thus conferred upon him, he shows the cloven foot by asking for explanations where it is evident to the meanest capacity that none whatever are required.

No such flattering distinction having been bestowed upon me, I can only gather from "Chamant's" interpretation of the circular that it is simplicity itself, in its assurance to subscribers that for the paltry commission of 5 per cent. and all expenses out of pocket, the spirited and generous firm just mentioned actually undertake to perform in their own proper persons the frightfully arduous and four-fold duties of commission, secretaries, "enterprising treasurers" and honorary auditors; in which latter position they will, of course, be enabled to certify with great ease, and to the satisfaction of all parties, that the expenses out of pocket have been made in a spirit of the most rigid economy, and that the accounts are a model of accuracy and rectitude.

Now, Sir, it is all seriousness what is to become of Bombay if legitimate, patriotic, and profitable enterprises like this are to be marred at the outset by the croakings of a "Chamant"? Are *his* dulled perceptions, to quench the fire the light of the inventive genius, that has already done so much to reclaim Bombay from the effect of the little speculative pleasantries of '64?

And does he not see, that it is to that peculiar genius we are indebted, for the numerous spinning and weaving triumphs that now adorn and enrich our city?

Is he so pitiably dense as not to know, that all this has been done by the simple and beautiful process of one or perhaps two directors, associating themselves with a few chosen and discreet friends to secure a boundless success to *the shareholders*, by appointing themselves or their near and dear relations as secretaries and treasurers to the companies *for life* upon an enormous fixed salary commensurate with their transcendent abilities, and a still more liberal commission upon all goods sold, no matter whether sold at a profit or a loss? If "Chamant" is really ignorant of all this he is in a pitiful case indeed; because, Sir, to my mind, the greatest of all the many delights that we have in Bombay, is ever and anon to read the unctuous compositions, delivered with smiling angelic grace, by the chairmen of those companies as an introduction to the no less oily report "for the past half year." And if occasionally the shareholders are insensate to the honour—but not to the pain—of pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for the playfully tricky monkeys whom they have elected to rule over them, what of that? If all shareholders were so stupid and so lost to all sense of propriety, where would all the spinning and weaving mills be?

And I ask again, Sir, if we have more than one "Chamant" amongst us, what *must* become of Bombay; and above all, what will become of the spirited and enterprising Bombay Derby Sweeps?

May 7. A. B.

GRESENTHWAITE THE FORGER.

THE Agra correspondent of the *Englishman* writes:—The only thing approaching a sensation here was the trial of Gresenthwaite, the forger, who was arrested at Bombay last month just in the act of stepping on board an overland steamer. He was partly tried last week on a charge of using a forged draft, which he cashed at the Ag

Whether the contigency ever arose which entitled the plaintiff to recover the amount for which the bond was passed? The case has been argued before me by Mr. Dayaram for the plaintiff and by Mr. Constable for the defendant. It has been urged for the defendant that the contract is one both of maintenance and champerty and that, by section 23 of the Indian Contract Act, the consideration is unlawful, and that therefore, the agreement is void. So far as the first part of this argument is concerned, I consider that the English Law of maintenance and champerty, as such, is not applicable to the mofussil. But I also hold that there is nothing in the contract which savours of either of these offences. "There has not been (to use the words of *Russell on Crimes*) any unlawful taking in hand or upholding of a quarrel." The plaintiff has not unlawfully assisted the defendant; he has not stirred up any quarrel or suit; and he has not officiously intermeddled in a suit, nor assisted the defendant with money or otherwise. And still less is there any champerty in the case, as the plaintiff has not stipulated to have part of the thing in suit; from the nature of the action, it was impossible that this could be the case. The contract is, that, in addition to a sum of money paid down, the plaintiff should be entitled to a further sum on the defendant gaining his suit. The validity of this contract must be decided by the law at present in force in this country. I must, however, here remark, with reference to part of this agreement of the defendant's counsel (in regard to certain cases quoted by the opposite side), that, so far as this case is concerned, the Indian Contract Act has not altered the Law previously in force. It has only declared definitely what the law is. Even if that Act had not been passed, it would have been necessary to decide this present question on general principles of what is right and equitable. To quote the words of the Privy Council in the cases of Fischer *vs.* Kunnater Neukutty, consideration must have been as to whether there is "something against good policy and justice; something tending to promote unnecessary litigation; something that, in a legal sense, is immoral, and to the constitution of which a bad motive in the same sense is necessary;" and it is the same consideration that must arise under the Contract Act. Now, in the present case, it has not been suggested that there has been any promotion of unnecessary litigation. Has there then been anything against good policy and justice, or, that is, in a legal sense, immoral? Or, in the words of the Contract Act," is the object of the agreement immoral or opposed to public policy?

The natural effect of the contract would be merely to make the plaintiff all the more zealous in the interests of his client. It undoubtedly increased his personal intrest in the suit, but it did not create such interest. Every pleader must naturally have an interest in the success of the suits which he is conducting. His professional status and reputation depend on this. It has virtually been argued that the increased personal interest of the defendant, on the promise of increased remuneration in the event of success, is so great that the natural result must be that plaintiff would at once abandon all professional principle and honor and be prepared to gain the suit by underhand and dishonest means. But the same argument would apply to every case of a pleader conducting a suit for a client. The personal interest must always exist, and the amount and degree of that interest is a question which it seems impossible to take into consideration. It has been argued, again, that this increased interest in the suit makes the pleader a professional litigant. But this, again, is a mere question of degree. In all cases, the pleader must be interested indirectly, if not directly, in the result of the suit. I have given this case my best consideration, and I cannot hold that I should be justified, and holding that the natural result of the agreement would be to insure underhand or dishonest conduct; and if this is not the case, it is difficult to see how the object of the agreement can be in a legal sense immoral or opposed to public policy.

Act I of 1866 is got in force in Sind, but its principles may be looked to, in order to see what the law allows. By section 7, parties are allowed to settle with their pleaders, by private agreement, the remuneration to be paid for their professional services. A similar agreement to the present one formed the ground of a suit decided by Gibbs, J. in the High Court of Bombay. The case has not been officially reported, but a newspaper report has been put in with the consent of the Counsel for the defendant. It was there held that, looking to section 7 of the above Act, the agreement was valid. It is true that the Judge then expressed an opinion as to the advisability of altering the law, but that does not affect the question. The case was appealed, but the Appellate Court decided the appeal on preliminary ground, and did not enter on the question as to whether the agreement was void. The case, therefore, is in favour of the plaintiff's contention.

Another important case has been quoted by the plaintiff's Counsel *Taylor vs.* Panee Usmat Koordur (*W. R.*, Volume II, p: 307, and Volume IV., p: 80). The case was evidently an important one, involving a large sum of money, and, on an agreement relied on by Mr. Taylor, as entitling him to extra remuneration, was much discussed in the judgments that were passed. It does not appear that the validity of the agreement was ever disputed; and, considering the long array of Counsel that appeared in the case, it cannot be reasonably doubted that every point that could arise, and, especially, one that would have gone to the root of the matter, would have been raised, if it could have been: and the High Court, in deciding the suit, has clearly assumed the validity of the agreement all through. This case, therefore, I hold to be in favor of the plaintiff's contention.

Now, these are the only two cases that have been quoted, which directly bear on the present agreement, and looking at them and at the general view which I have taken of the present case, and the natural result of the agreement which has now been sued upon, I cannot consider that I should be justified in holding the contract to be void. It must, however, be distinctly under-toed that I am not now laying down a general rule that all such agreements should be upheld. They are not necessarily invalid; but whether they should be upheld, or not, much depends on the particular circumstances of the case. In the present case, I can see nothing legally immoral, or that is necessarily opposed to public policy, and I therefore, decide on the first point referred in the negative.

In regard to the second point, I must first notice a preliminary point which was raised by the defendant's Counsel, namely, that as the order for transfer was passed before the *exparte* decree, the latter could not stand, but must be held, a *ipso facto*, null and void. I cannot allow this. The decree was passed before the order was received by the subordinate Judge and the decree was, therefore, as valid as if no such order had been passed. The District Judge has given what has been admitted by the Counsel for plaintiff to be a fair translation of the deed. In that deed, it is agreed that the extra remuneration should be paid on the case being decided in defendant's favour. (I may here remark that, when I use the words *plaintiff* and *defendant* I refer to the parties in the present suit, and that, consequently the defendant corresponds with the plaintiff of the deed). After that, follows in agreement that, if the defendant should compromise the suit, or if an *exparte* decree should be passed in his favour, or if the suit should be struck off the file in consequence of the defendant not appearing when ordered to appear, the remuneration shou'd still be paid. Now, the first and third of these contingencies were clearly inserted in order to secure payment to the plaintiff of the remuneration, in the event of the defendant, by any act or default, preventing the suit from being conducted to a formal decision. The second contingency, however, is clearly included in the first and general agreement, namely, that if the suit being decided in the defendant's favour. It could not, therefore, have been inserted as a new condition on the happening of which the money would be payable to the plaintiff. Why was it, then inserted? I can see but one possible explanation, namely, that it was intended to prevent the defendant from turning round and saying "It is true that I have gained my suit; but it was not contested, and, therefore, it cannot be held that you have earned your special remuneration in the same way as if you had conducted a contest and suit to a successful issue." It may be urged that there was no occasion to interest the condition, because the plaintiff would have been entitled to his remuneration under, what I may call, the general condition. But it is the only way, so far as I can see, which will prevent the words being mere surplusage. But the defendant has not urged that the remuneration was not earned merely because an *exparte* decree was passed. The object, therefore, with which these words were inserted and it is not necessary for one to take them into consideration any further. I have now only to consider whether the decree which was passed by the subordinate Court it a decision in the defendant's favour within the meaning of the gen eral condition. Now, it cannot be reasonably doubted that substantial success was intended by the parties: that is, a decree which, so far, at any rate as the Court of original jurisdiction was concerned, should be final. And it cannot be held that an *exparte* decree, which might be upset any day by the Court which passed it, was necessarily such a decree, although it might become so. It appears from the record of the original suit that the District Court received the decree, and determined to proceed as if no decree had been passed. The words of the order of the Court are:—"I reverse the decree of the subordinate Court, and annul the proceedings taken before it, I further direct that the hearing of the suit be registered in the file of the Court in pursuance with the order of this Court, dated the 2nd instant, transferring the said suit from the subordinate Judges Court to this Court, under section 9 of the Civil Procedure Code." The District Court accordingly proceeded to try the case, and threw out the defendant's claim. Now, in this trial, the District Court was occupying the position of the subordinate Court, and was the Court of original jurisdiction. If the suit had been transferred before the *exparte* decree had been passed, it could not have been argued for a moment that the contingency on which the special remuneration became payable, had occurred, and, as the decree was immediately appealed from, and the suit transferred and then decided against the defendant it equally follows that the contingency had not occurred. It is to the final decree of the Court of original jurisdiction that we must look, and that decree was against the defendant I find, therefore, on the second point in the negative. Under section 33 of Act XXIII. 1861 I direct that a copy of this judgment be forwarded to the District Judge. The costs of this reference to be costs in the suit.

F. D. MELVILL,
Judge, Suddur Court of Sind.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the port of Bombay held on the 3d instant.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 25th April, stating that the nuisance complained of by the Trustees,—viz., the deposit of night-soil in their basins, is caused by the flow of sewage from the "outfall" drain belonging to the Trust, and not to the night-soil from Carnac Bunder.

Read memo. by the Chief Engineer, dated 30th April, stating that the foul matter in the drain referred to proceeds for the most part from the old drain which formerly discharged on the foreshore near where the Musjid Bridge now stands, and that in his opinion it is the night-soil which is offensive and not the "outfall" rain.

RESOLUTION.—The Municipal Commissioner should be reminded that the "outfall" drain to which he refers is only a continuation of an old drain proceeding from the native town which formerly discharged on the foreshore near Musjid Bridge, and is now carried across Port Trust property as far as to discharge into deep water. Though this and other drains discharging into the harbour are undoubtedly in a state of nuisance and a source of unhealthiness, the Chief Engineer to the Trust considers that the foul state of the Port Trust Boat basins is chiefly due to the night-soil being discharged at Carnac Bunder. In the opinion of the Trustees no drain should be discharged into the harbour, but the Municipality are aware that no other outfalls are possible for existing drains so long as the Municipality fail to provide the town with an efficient sewage system. Whenever the Municipality do their duty in this respect, they may rely on every assistance from Port Trust, so far as their own property is concerned.

The statement made by the Health Department regarding the erections near Musjid and Elphinstone Bridges should be referred to the Land Committee for report.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 28th April, reporting that owing to the numerous deaths which have recently occurred along the foreshore, the boatmen engaged in carrying sand, charcoal, lime, vegetables, &c., refuse to come to Bombay.

RESOLUTION.—Copy to be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner for information.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 25th April, stating that the charge for collecting town duties of 4½ per cent. on the net revenue will, so long as refunds are granted on the present system, produce as much revenue as the 3½ per cent. at present received by the Trustees on the gross revenue, but that immediately any change is made in the rules for granting refunds, the rate at which commission is paid by the Municipality will have to be altered.

RESOLUTION.—The Municipal Commissioner should be informed that the Trustees can only undertake the collection of town duties on being paid a percentage on the gross collections.

Read report by the Chief Engineer, dated 23rd April, on the removal of the "Raleigh" shoal. He states that 650 tons have been removed by the dredger, and he proposes that the working expenses, depreciation and interest on the plant used should be charged to the work and credited to the dock channels, in which case the cost will have been Rs. 2,832, against an estimate of Rs. 3,000. He states that there are still 536 tons to remove, in order to reduce the rock to the level of the surrounding mud, and this, he thinks, should be done by blasting and divers when the dock channels are finished. The cost he estimates at Rs. 5,527.

RESOLUTION.—The peaks should be removed down to the general level of the mud whenever convenient.

The following was amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT WEEK TO 1ST MAY.

22 Vessels piloted into harbour,
26 " out of "
9 " transported.
3 " attended to.

ANOTHER BILLIARD CHAMPION.

(China Mail, April 12.)

MONS. CARME, has earned his reputation as a billiard player in Europe, America, Brazil, Mexico, the West Indies, Mauritius and Australia, and judging from a number of notices of his performances we have before us, he is likely to afford some keen enjoyment to the admirers of the game in this Colony before he leaves. In Chicago Mons. Carme was presented with a cue, valued at 600 dlrs, and which, we understand, can now be seen at the Hongkong Hotel, as well as three gold medals that have been presented to him, one at Santiago, Chili, the second at Montevideo, and the third at Melbourne.

Mons. Carme gave his first exhibition of skill as a billiard player at the Hongkong Hotel last night before some fifty or sixty admirers of the game. The exhibition took place in one of the private rooms in the hotel. Every one present was delighted with the Professor's performances, which were, indeed, simply marvellous. The greater part of the evening was occupied with a match between Mons. Carme and a local player, the former giving the latter 500 points and managing to secure his 1,000 before his opponent had put together a hundred. One break of the Professor's reached about two hundred and fifty. Cannons which to even a good player would appear almost impossible were performed by him with the greatest ease. A favourite plan of his was to get the balls together in the corner, when by the gentlest of touches he would run up a goodly number of points, and then, the balls having got a little wide off, one would go to the end of the board and come back again into the most convenient position imaginable. One peculiar stroke,—the *masse*, we believe, it is called—he frequently made never failed to draw forth applause. In it the balls are in a straight line almost or quite touching each other, and by striking with the cue held perpendicularly the stroke ball touches the centre one, scarcely disturbing it, then makes a half circle round it, and cannons to the third ball. Cannons off the cushion were also made in a most surprising manner. At the conclusion of the game Mons. Carme gave a still more wonderful exhibition of fancy shots. First of all the balls were made to "kiss" in the corners of the table under the most remarkable conditions. Then a ball was made to cannon off a second on to a third placed in a hat held some distance above the table. One of the most amusing of the exhibitions was to place a ball on a bell supported on the head of a person seated beside the table, and then to strike it off by a cannon made from the table; a similar trick was performed when the ball was placed on the bowl of a pipe held in a person's mouth. A number of balls were also struck off quickly one after the other, and, having traversed the table several times without "kissing," all finally stopped in a corner previously chalked out. Twelve bottles were afterwards placed on the table, and the balls having been struck off in succession, none touched the bottles, but all found their way to a particular corner of the table. Cannons were also made from off one table to another, the ball having to clear a space of some three feet, besides passing through a hoop covered with thin paper and striking another ball on the further table. The Professor is advertised to give another exhibition to-night and a third to-morrow night.

Mons. Carme's second exhibition of skill as a billiard player attracted about eighty gentlemen to the Hongkong Hotel on 6 h. As on the previous evening the Professor played a game of 1,000 points and found in a French gentleman who kindly came forward an antagonist far more worthy of his cue than his opponent on the first occasion. His opponent's play called forth repeated bursts of applause especially during the early part of the game when he put together 95 to M. Carme's 72, subsequently 123 to M. Carme's 78. At this stage of the game the Professor got the balls together in a corner and made a break of 120, the scores then being Amateur 623 and M. Carme 198. Breaks of 71, 97, 80, 149, 58, and 155 (the largest of the evening), with a few stray cannons, brought the Professor ahead of his adversary in spite of his gift of 500. At the conclusion of the game the Amateur had made 367, his score thus standing at 867. The extraordinary shots of Mons. Carme again excited the greatest admiration. His last exhibition will be given this evening.

Mons. Carme's third performance on Saturday evening at the Hongkong Hotel attracted a goodly number of visitors. As on the two previous occasions the Professor played a game of 1,000 points, allowing 500 to any one willing to play with him. He had a much easier victory than on the previous evening, and the game was in consequence less interesting. His opponent, who bears the reputation of possessing some skill in the game, was a little nervous, but towards the finish of the game he mustered courage and had scored 150 when game was called. The Professor's play was as before very good, but he several times played somewhat carelessly, doubtless with a view to encourage his opponent to show himself. The best break during the evening was 247 and the game was called at the expiration of an hour and a quarter. The Professor then amused his audience with his extraordinary shots and was loudly applauded. His hand play was wonderful and showed his complete mastery over the balls.

LOSS OF THE NAWORTH CASTLE.

(China Mail, April 12.)

WE have been favoured with the following particulars regarding the loss of the Naworth Castle, Captain Wepner. This iliated vessel left Swatow on the 13th February. At midnight of the 15th to 16th February, the vessel was making a good 8 knots an hour and was steering S. S. W. The deck was relieved at about 10 minutes past 12 by the second officer (Mr. Geo. E. Jenkins), and at 12 she struck heavily on the Paracels. Immediately she struck the second mate ran aft, but found no one at the wheel. He at once acquainted the captain with what had occurred, and he (the captain) instantly ran on deck accompanied by the chief officer and the helmsman, who it appears had taken refuge in the saloon as the sea made a clean breach over the stern. When the captain got on deck he gave orders to shorten sail, which was at once done. The vessel soon after this got broadside on to the sea and was lying on her side, the sea, meanwhile, breaking heavily over her. The unfortunate captain was washed to leeward, but managed to regain his feet and creep up to windward, but whilst endeavouring to get aft, a very heavy sea carried him over the side—the second officer nearly sharing the same fate. The captain was never seen after this. The crew were anxious to launch the boats, but the officers deemed it expendient to wait for daylight, and all took shelter in the forecastle as her saloon was more exposed to the weather. At daylight it was found impracticable to launch the boats, there being an insufficiency of water. The long boat was got over during the forenoon, but capsized almost immediately; fortunately, there was no one in her, the men having been called out of her by the officers, as they were doubtful whether or not she would float. They lost the greater part of their clothes and sundry provisions in this venture. The same afternoon they cut away the masts, concluding to remain by the vessel in the hope that the sea would abate. The next day they succeeded in launching the second boat, and four men who could not swim contrived to effect a landing in her; while the remainder of the crew swam ashore, with the exception of one poor fellow (Scott), who lost his life in the attempt. They were all taken on board a junk (a wrecker) which was lying about 4 miles off. The junk remained by the wreck about 16 days and reaped a rich harvest by the disaster. Their greed, however, cost them the loss of a boat and one of their number. It appears that a boat was returning from the wreck to the junk so heavily laden that she sunk and one of the men in her was drowned, the other two narrowly escaping with their lives. The Chinese gave the "foreign devils" to understand that the death lay at their door, and they had serious intentions of wreaking their vengeance upon them. Their treatment of the unfortunate crew was none of the best; they made the poor fellows deliver up all the clothes they had on, leaving them nothing but their shirt and trowsers, and some of them underwent severe flogging by cutting the buttons off these scanty garments. The men naturally showed some resistance to such treatment, but they were threatened with choppers if they demurred. The officers report that there were several junks round about the shoals, which they assert were there for the purpose of wrecking. It is high time something was done to mark this danger, as the disasters must be pretty numerous to make it worth the while of a number of junks to lie in wait to plunder possible wrecks. The men were landed half starved on the island of Hsinoan about 9 miles to the west of Lin Sen, were they remained several days, their original intention being to come on by a Hongkong junk the master of which had offered to take them for 9 dirs. a head. The Mandarins, however, sent them across the island to Hoihow and provided them with chairs. They were 9 days *en route*, and received very kind treatment from both the officials and the people. One of the Mandarins gave them 1 dir. each, whilst another gave them 400 cash a piece. A third treated them to champagne, and other delicacies, so that their journey, although tedious, was not an altogether unpleasant one. Arriving at Hoihow they were very kindly treated by the few foreign residents there and the Harbour Master and Customs people mustered up a few articles of clothing and gave them other little comforts. They speak very highly of the kind treatment they received from Captain Nagel (Sir. Olympia) and his officers during the passage from Hoihow.

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THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

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WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 4th October 1876.

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